

REPORT

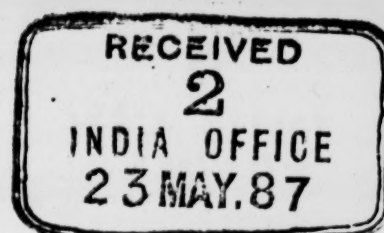
ON

NATIVE PAPERS

ON

FOR THE

Week ending the 16th April 1887.



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URIYA PAPERS.

Nil.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ... ..	.....
2	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi"	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási"	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria"	Calcutta ... ..	.....
6	"Purva Darpan"	Chittagong	700	
7	"Silchar"	Silchar, Assam ... ..	.....	4th April 1887.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Calcutta	700	
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	8th ditto.
10	"Arya Pratibhá"	Halishahar ... ..	.....
11	"Bangabási"	Calcutta	20,000	9th ditto.
12	"Bháratbási"	Ditto	3,000	2nd ditto.
13	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	2,500	
14	"Burdwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan	302	5th ditto.
15	"Cháruvartá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	500	4th ditto.
16	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	450	10th ditto.
17	"Dhumaketu"	Chandernagore ... ..	.....	8th ditto.
18	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	825	8th ditto.
19	"Garib"	Dacca ... ..	.....	6th ditto.
20	"Grambási"	Uluberia ... ..	.....	13th ditto.
21	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	6th ditto.
22	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	508	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ... ..	.....
24	"Nava Medini"	Midnapore ... ..	.....
25	"Navavibhákar Sádharani"	Calcutta	1,000	11th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined or the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	450	2nd April 1887.
27	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	995	8th ditto.
28	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	8th ditto.
29	"Púrva Bangabási"	Noakholly	.....
30	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	7th ditto.
31	"Sahachar"	Calcutta	500	6th ditto.
32	"Samaya"	Ditto	2,350	8th ditto.
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	9th ditto.
34	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	800	1st ditto.
35	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	400	
36	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	
37	"Srimanta Saudagár"	Calcutta	.....	11th ditto.
38	"Sulabha Samáchár and Kusadaha"	Ditto	3,000	8th ditto.
39	"Surabhi and Patáká"	Ditto	700	7th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	"Dainik"	Calcutta	7,000	10th to 13th April 1887.
41	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	200	6th, 7th, 12th & 13th ditto.
42	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	7th to 14th ditto.
43	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca	.....	11th April 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	"Kshatriya Pratiká"	Patna	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	"Aryávarta"	Calcutta	.....
48	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
49	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	
50	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	7th ditto.
51	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	4,500	
52	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	8th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	196	
55	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	150	
56	"Al Punch"	Bankipore	.....	11th ditto.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
57	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
58	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	212	8th to 14th April 1887.
URIA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Taraka and Subhavártá"	Cuttack	.....
60	"Pradip"	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	
62	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Balasore	205	
63	"Sanskárák"	Cuttack	200	
64	"Navasamvád"	Ditto	.....

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 6th April, says that the troubles in Afghanistan are gradually assuming a serious aspect. Some say that the Amir is thinking of calling in the British for help. But the Government ought not to interfere. The result of its interference may be very serious.

SAHACHAR,
April 6th, 1887.

2. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 7th April, says that Russia could have thought before the Jubilee that Indians were not well disposed towards the English Government, and might assist her if she were to invade India. But after witnessing the enthusiastic outburst of Native loyalty on the occasion of the Jubilee, all delusions of that kind, supposing any to have existed, must have disappeared. Russia will not be able to conquer India even with the help of France and Italy. But the English Government should, in anticipation of a Russian invasion of India, keep not only its own army, but also the armies of the native princes in a state of perfect readiness, and also enrol natives as Volunteers. It should also increase the number of its Punjabi and Goorkha troops.

BHARAT MITRA,
April 7th, 1887.

3. The *Samaya*, of the 8th April, says that Russia is sadly in want of money. Even in times of peace she can not do without borrowing. What her situation must be in the case of a war may be easily inferred from this. Insolvency joined with an insatiable thirst for military glory, will work her ruin.

SAMAYA,
April 8th, 1887.

4. The *Bangabási*, of the 9th April, disapproves of the proposed Afghan Boundary Commission. It is said that this time the party will march directly along the Cabul road towards Kham-i-ab; but it cannot be that Government has forgotten the past, and will play the fool by again undertaking the task of delimitation. The Cabul route will not be safe enough for the English; and it is hardly likely that the presence of an English Delimitation Commission at Kham-i-ab will induce the Czar to settle all differences. The expedition is fraught with danger.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

5. The *Sanjivani*, of the 9th April, says that, considering the terms of its treaty with the Amir, the English Government will probably be compelled to interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan. But in case of actual warfare, English interference will be attended with dangerous consequences. Russia will avail herself of the opportunity, and, taking side with one of the parties, will fight vigorously.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1887.

6. The *Dainik*, of the 10th April, refers to certain interpellations in the House of Commons between a Member of that House and the Under-Secretary of State for India, in the course of which the Under-Secretary stated that peace had been established in Burmah, and that British merchants were free to carry on trading operations there, and observes that this statement about the establishment of peace in Burmah is utterly false. It is also clear from that statement that the Burmese war was undertaken solely in the interests of British merchants; but if it is true that peace has been established in Burmah, why are 40,000 soldiers still kept in that country at the expense of the Indian people?

DAINIK,
April 10th, 1887.

7. The *Dainik*, of the 11th April, does not think that the statement of the English Government that the Central Asian boundary question will be settled in St. Petersburg is of an assuring nature.

DAINIK,
April 11th, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

8. The Pakuria correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 9th April, reports the prevalence of theft in that village. The efforts of the local police to put a stop to it have been ineffectual. Gangs of budmashes wander about the place at night.

BANGABASI.

9. A correspondent of the same paper reports from Khari-Busantpore-Nobabgunge, in the district of Purneah, a case of daring dacoity in the village of Kaokhole, on the southern frontier of Nepaul, and says that it is a disgrace to the administration that not even a police enquiry has yet been held.

BANGABASI.

10. The Baijhati correspondent of the same paper reports the prevalence of theft in that place, though situated at a small distance from the police station. The attention of the District Superintendent of Police is drawn to the fact.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 10th, 1887.

11. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 10th April, complains of the high-handedness of Mr. Clark, Police Superintendent, Dacca, at the recent Durbar at Dacca. The band brought by Raja Rajendra Narayan from Calcutta for the purpose of playing at the Durbar had to go away from it because Mr. Clark would not allow any but the Dacca Nawab's band to play on the occasion.

DACCA PRAKASH.

12. The Tangail correspondent of the same paper says that thefts having become very frequent in the village of Sunkrail, the Sub-Postmaster of the village brought the matter to the notice of the Deputy Magistrate of Tangail. The Police Inspector of the sub-division, Baboo Uma Churn Das, took umbrage at this. In the report which the Police Inspector submitted to the Deputy Magistrate on the subject, he brought a grave charge against the character of the Sub-Post-master, whose story about the thefts he characterised as false. The Deputy Magistrate, without enquiring into the truth of the Inspector's statement, set down the Postmaster's story of the thefts to the account of "private grudge" pleaded in the Inspector's report. This illustrates the mischief that results from combining the Judicial and Executive functions in the same person.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

CHARUVARTA,
April 4th, 1887.

13. The Kishoregunge correspondent of the *Cháruvártá*, of the 4th April, complains that no seats are provided for the mukhtears in the local Sub-divisional Court. The Deputy Magistrate recently convicted a Mahomedan girl on a charge of giving false evidence, and sent her to jail for six weeks. Considering the circumstances of the case, the punishment was rather severe.

CHARUVARTA.

14. The same paper says that the Vice-Chairman of the Jamalpore Municipality and three other persons were brought before the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Akhoy Kumar Bose, on a charge of looting the thana and rioting with the object of assaulting the police. The charges were very serious, but no steps were taken in such a serious matter until four days had elapsed after the alleged occurrence; and the charge of looting and rioting was not preferred until the police itself had been proceeded against. If the defendants really committed the serious offences, why was

there so much delay in prosecuting them? The Deputy Magistrate has not explained this in his judgment. The three defendants who have been fined have been convicted upon the evidence of the police, and that evidence was full of discrepancies. The accused have appealed to the District Judge. It is hoped that justice will be done to them in the higher tribunal.

15. A correspondent of the *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 6th April, questions the correctness of the statements made against the Munsif of Serajgunge by another correspondent of the same paper, published in a previous issue of the paper. The mukthear, who is said to be especially favoured by the Munsif, is in no way related to him. It is not true that summonses are written by a favourite mukhtear of the Munsif. The Munsif is very assiduous in the discharge of his duties. The charge that respectable people are subjected to unnecessary trouble by reason of the dilatoriness of the proceedings in the Munsif's Court is also without foundation.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
April 6th, 1887.

16. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 10th April, reports that one Mr. Wood, a planter in Debrugar, compelled a coolie to remove night-soil from his privy. The man has been forsaken by his wife and friends, who regard him, after this incident, in the light of an outcast. Mr. Wood has been fined Rs. 75 by the local Magistrate. It would have been well if Mr. Wood had been more severely dealt with.

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 10th, 1887.

17. A correspondent of the same paper, referring to the case of the Deputy Magistrate of Jamalpore, says that it is almost inexplicable why the Deputy Magistrate should believe the story of the police regarding the looting of the thana in open daylight by shop-keepers, and reject as incredible the statements of the other party regarding the arbitrary and oppressive conduct of the police. Matters became worse when the cases which arose out of the melâ affair were transferred to the file of the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Akshaya Chandra. At first Akshaya Baboo acquitted four men; then the Magistrate, Mr. Glazier, gave him some private instructions, and then the Deputy Magistrate's views and opinions underwent complete change. He had now no difficulty in believing the story of the police, and the defendants were fined. But is the man who could believe the story of the police in this case fit to hold the post of a Magistrate? If the Deputy Magistrate really believed the story of the police, was the punishment awarded by him to the prisoners in the case at all proportionate to the gravity of the alleged offence?

DACCA PRAKASH.

The fact is, the story of the police is utterly false. A thana is looted by some shop-keepers and school-boys in broad daylight, and in the presence of the Deputy Magistrate, and the Police, with its *posse* of some 50 or 60 constables, is unable to apprehend a single rioter. If this is to be believed, the question arises—What is the use of keeping such a worthless police? Again, if the charge of assault has been proved against all the rioters, why was the Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, who was one of them, let off without any punishment? Was this done with the view of avoiding a motion in the High Court? The cases instituted by the police have been decided, but those instituted by the other party are not yet enquired into. Is the story of police oppression and misconduct related by the other side incredible? Mr. Glazier is at the bottom of the whole affair. He has recently asked the Sub-Inspector of Schools, whom he ordered to leave Jamalpore, to explain why he has not yet paid up the subscription moneys he has collected for the local schools, a matter with which he (Mr. Glazier) is not at all concerned. The whole mystery will be cleared up if an enquiry is made in this matter by some officer independent of Mr. Glazier's control.

DAINIK,
April 11th, 1887.

18. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 11th April, contradicts the statement made by another correspondent of the same paper, to the effect that the people of the Contai sub-division had heard with sorrow that their Sub-divisional Officer, Moulavi Abdul Kader, would be transferred, and that the cancelment of the order of transfer has given them satisfaction.

(c)—Jails.

SAHACHAR.
April 6th, 1887.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th April, says that Government, acting on the advice of the Finance Committee, is thinking of converting the jails in fourteen districts into hajuts. It is doubtful, however, whether it would be right to keep too many convicts in a small number of jails.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
April 1st, 1887.

20. The *Sansodhini*, of the 1st April, hopes that Baboo Radha Kissors, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittagong, will, for the sake of encouraging female education in Chittagong, award scholarships to the two girls who have passed the primary examination in the first division.

BHARATBASİ
April 2nd, 1887.

21. The *Bharatbasi*, of the 2nd April, says that the Officiating Registrar of the Calcutta University has displayed considerable tact and ability in conducting the examinations. This will effectually silence those who say that Bengalis are unfit for the post. The Assistant Registrar, who also is a Bengali does his work very creditably.

BHARATBASİ.

22. The same paper says that the character of the education which is given to female children in this country ought to suit their social and domestic position. Judged from this point of view, there are very few really good text-books for girls' schools in Bengal. The idea that girls, when they grow up, will influence the education of their children and assist their husbands in literary matters, is more a European than a native idea, and to make this idea the basis of any scheme of female education in this country will amount to committing a fatal mistake. Every girl in Bengal should grow up as an impersonation of those virtues which are idealised in the goddess *Laksmi*; and that will be the best female education for this country which will keep this end in view. But education of this kind depends more on example than on teaching. It is to be regretted, however, that such examples as might promote education of this kind are becoming rare in this country. There is now an increasing want of really good housewives. English education has worked serious mischief among poor Bengali women; they have lost that peace and contentment which made them so happy, and enabled them to be a source of happiness to their dearest and nearest relations. In no other country in the world will a parallel be found for that noble self-sacrifice, that warm attachment, and that religious devotion to duty which characterises the unsophisticated Bengali woman. Her fasts and her penances for the welfare of her husband, sons and relatives are of the most striking nature; and woe to the education which instils into that divinely-formed mind of hers, gross and impure ideas of comfort and refinement. The men of this country have already lost all that was good in them, and it will be therefore most undesirable to deprive its women by means of an English education of their peculiar excellences.

SAHACHAR,
April 6th, 1887.

23. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th April, refers to the application which has been made by the teachers of the aided schools, asking Sir Alfred Croft to make their services pensionable, or, failing that, to

count towards pension the periods for which they have already served in the aided schools, and expresses a hope that the just and impartial Director of Public Instruction will grant this reasonable prayer.

24. The Chatmohor correspondent of the *Rungpore Dik Prakásh*, of the 7th April, says that a schoolmaster of that place has been found to frequent houses of ill-fame.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
April 7th, 1887.

25. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 7th April, complains of the stiffness of the medical examinations. Out of eleven candidates who appeared at the L. M. S. Examination, two only have passed. The M. B. Examination will probably be harder; but it so happens that at the second L. M. S. and M. B. Examinations all the candidates have passed. The necessity of sending more medical men to Burmah accounts for this wholesale passing. If the results of examinations are to be regulated by the administrative necessities of Government, why are candidates subjected to the torture of examinations?

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 7th, 1887.

26. The *Samaya*, of the 8th April, says that the Calcutta Presidency College, being a model institution, its maintenance by Government is a matter of absolute necessity. It is, however, desirable that reforms should be introduced into that College. The F. A. classes, for instance, should be abolished, and the money thus saved should be spent in the formation and maintenance in the College, under the direction of Professors from England, of a training class for youths who may like to become Professors. An arrangement of this kind will remove a want which is now much felt.

SAMAYA,
April 8th, 1887.

27. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 8th April, cannot find fault with the questions set this year at the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. It is hoped that the discrimination which is observed in the framing of the questions will be exercised in examining the answers.

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHDAHA,
April 8th, 1887.

28. The same paper says that the old practice of holding the University examinations in the cold weather was better than the present practice. The strain to which the candidates for these examinations are subjected, when they come near them, is better borne in the cold than in the hot weather. The increased length of the examinations also tells prejudicially on the health of the candidates. The number of casualties among examinees must be larger when the number of days over which an examination extends is increased, and the number of candidates who fall off during an examination is therefore now larger than before. The present system of holding the examinations in the hot season has also reduced the number of reading days in the year. It is difficult to see why the change was made, and it is perfectly clear that the old practice ought to be restored.

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHADHA.

29. The *Bangabási*, of the 9th April, disapproves of the proposal relating to the transfer of the management of the Krishnagar College. The Magistrate of Nuddea has been asked to report on the feasibility of making over the College either to the Local Municipal Board or to some influential gentleman. But there is now no one in Krishnagar able to undertake the management of the College. Nuddea is the poorest district in Bengal. It was with the greatest difficulty that Rs. 40,000 was raised on the last occasion on account of the College, and it will be impossible to raise even that sum now.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

30. The *Sanjivani*, of the 9th April, praises the present Bengali Registrar of the Calcutta University for the efficiency he has displayed in the performance of his duties, and says that it will be glad

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1887.

Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra as
Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta
University.

if another Bengali, viz., Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, be appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University. In point of scholarship and intelligence the Doctor is in no way inferior to any Englishman who could be selected for the post.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1887.

31. The same paper makes the following observations in reference to the recent Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University :—
The Calcutta University examinations. The Sanskrit paper set at the Entrance Examination was rather stiff. It is to be hoped that the number of failures in Sanskrit this year will be less than in the last year. The question relating to scanning in the English paper set at the First Arts Examination was known to many candidates who are reported to have received hints about it from the examiner himself. The point should be enquired into.

Three errors have been discovered in the mathematical papers set at the same examination. This is due, no doubt, to negligence on the part of the moderators, who should be called upon to explain why these errors were allowed to exist. There were other irregularities also. A question was, for instance, given from outside the regular text-books, and the marks allotted to the Physics paper were less than what they should have been.

At the B. A. Examination, the Examiner in English selected many questions from a comparatively unimportant text-book, and wholly passed over a good book. Mr. Boutflower's paper contained no less than five questions from a book written by himself, which has not, however, been adopted by the University as a text-book.

The paper on Mental Philosophy contained questions, every one of which had been previously answered by the examiner for the benefit of his own pupils. Those who have given all this information are ready to substantiate it if necessary; and it is to be hoped that the authorities will cause an enquiry to be instituted into the matter.

SANJIVANI.

32. The same paper asks Sir Alfred Croft to take up the cause of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. As inspecting officers, these Sub-Inspectors do more useful work than the Inspectors themselves. The Inspectors are generally compelled to finish their inspection work within a short time, and so their inspection cannot be so thorough or strict as the inspection work to which the whole time of Sub-Inspectors is devoted. When the class of Sub-Inspectors was first formed, its duties were very light, having been confined to the inspection of pathshalas only. But they have now to inspect other schools also, and so their remuneration ought to be increased. Sir Alfred Croft has no doubt deserved the thanks of the public by increasing their pay from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50; but the grade system, which he has himself introduced, has in a great measure tended to minimise the benefit of that increase. A Sub-Inspector on Rs. 50 must serve for many years before he can get the maximum Rs. 75. Some provision should therefore be made enabling deserving officers to go from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 in two or three years. Much may also be said against the reduction of the travelling allowances of Sub-Inspectors made in Sir Rivers Thompson's time. Government no doubt thinks that money spent in the Education Department is sheer waste, or it would not allow inspecting officers in the Postal Department more travelling allowances than it allows to inspecting officers in the Department of Education. The recent ruling of the Government, to the effect that no officer of Government will be paid travelling allowance at the mileage rate for those days on which the number of miles travelled by him is less than 20, is calculated to do more mischief in the Education Department than elsewhere. It is simply impossible for Sub-Inspectors in these days, when schools are fast multiplying, to

travel more than ten or twelve miles a day; and so the new Travelling Allowance Rules will affect them in a way which, by damping their zeal, will be injurious to the cause of education system. They will be also unable to maintain their dignity in the mofussil, and so they will probably be tempted to seek illegal methods for remunerating themselves. Sir Alfred Croft is requested to bring these things to the notice of the new Lieutenant-Governor.

33. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 11th April, says that the under-graduates of the Bombay University lately applied to that University for permission to appear at the P. E. and first B.A. Examinations after one year's study, and is sorry that the application has been rejected. The University authorities in India ought not to bind all candidates by hard-and-fast rules. Those who are able to appear at any examination after only one year's study ought to be allowed to do so, and there is no reason why boys of exceptionally good or brilliant parts should be compelled to read two years for an examination, if they are able to finish the required amount of reading in a shorter time.

DACCA GAZETTE,
April 11th, 1887.

34. The Cuttack correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 12th April, brings to notice certain irregularities in connection with the Vernacular Scholarship Examinations lately held at Cuttack. In the first place, the accommodation provided for the candidates was insufficient. *Secondly*, some of the guards used insolent language to the candidates, and one of them, a Brahmo, made a point of abusing Hindu gods and goddesses. All this has been due to the Joint-Inspector's delegation of his powers to unworthy persons. Some of the candidates have been compelled to have recourse to the Criminal Courts against the offending guard. The authorities will no doubt see that justice is done in the case.

DAINIK,
April 12th, 1887.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

35. The *Sansodhini*, of the 1st April, says that the Municipal authorities of Chittagong should, for the sake of decency and sanitation, cause notices to be issued prohibiting the townspeople from resorting to public places for answering calls of nature.

SANSODHINI,
April 1st, 1887.

36. The *Bharat Basi*, of the 2nd April, referring to the dismissal of the license officer, and of the treasurer of the Calcutta Municipality, asks what may be the object of doing these things secretly? Are things rotten anywhere?

BHARATBASI,
April 2nd, 1887.

37. The *Paridarshak*, of the 2nd April, says that the arrangements made by the Sylhet Municipality for the removal of night-soil are still imperfect. The Commissioners acted most improperly in cancelling the rule under which night-soil was required to be removed at different times in different localities. The reasons assigned by them for adopting this line of action do not appear to be weighty. The Commissioners and the Chairman should reconsider the matter.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 2nd, 1887.

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 5th April, says that the proposal of the Chairman of the Burdwan Municipality to collect increased water-rates from persons who have carried water-pipes into their houses will be productive of great hardship. The Chairman carried his proposal at a recent meeting of the municipality. As repeated protests were made in this paper against the proposal, the Commissioner of the Division asked the Municipality to

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 5th, 1887.

reconsider the question ; but the municipality has done nothing. A mistake has been made in electing men for the municipal work. The men who deliberately set their faces against public opinion are undoubtedly unworthy of positions of trust. The public of Burdwan is anxiously waiting for the decision of the Commissioners.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 5th, 1887.

39. A correspondent of the same paper says that the strictures made by another correspondent against the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan in

a previous issue are unfounded and unjust. The rate-payers of the municipality ought to bear in mind that, as the Municipal Commissioners have to act upon certain fixed principles, they are not in a position to humour individual idiosyncracies. They must do what their duty bids them do. If the Commissioners cannot always fall in with the views of the rate-payers, the fault is certainly not the Commissioners. The scheme of Local Self-Government being now under trial in this country, criticism of the kind made by the correspondent is calculated to do it more harm than good. Surely the correspondent is an enemy of Local Self-Government, or he would have pointed out to the Commissioners their faults and failings in a generous and sympathising spirit.

SAHACHAR,
April 6th 1887.

40. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th April, says that Mr. Grimley, though on leave, and Mr. Forbes are candidates for appointment as Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. The Commissioners would like to have Mr. Cotton as their Chairman. Sir Steuart Bayley has in this case an excellent opportunity of making himself popular.

GRAMVASI,
April 13th, 1887.

41. The *Gramvasi*, of the 13th April, hopes that the members of the District Board of Howrah will attend to the representation made to them by the Local Board of Uluberia, asking for a grant of Rs. 10,000 for the purpose of constructing and repairing roads in the Uluberia sub-division.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

DAINIK,
April 10th, 1887.

42. The *Dainik*, of the 10th April, says that, if small zemindars are allowed to remit Government revenue by means of money-orders, they will be relieved of a great deal of oppression and annoyance at the hands of the Collectorate amla. But Government should not hold these zemindars responsible if their money-orders miscarry. The production of their receipts for these money-orders should place them above all trouble and legal liability in the matter of the payment of the land revenue within the time fixed by the law.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

SANSODHINI,
April 1st, 1887.

43. The *Sansodhini*, of the 1st April, approves of the proposals of Mr. Barooa to furnish Chittagong, Noakhally, Sandip, Daudkandi and Narayangunge with a steamer service, and to cut a canal at Begumganj. The trade of Noakhally is sure to improve if Mr. Barooa's proposals are carried into effect.

SULABH SAMACHAR
& KUSHADHA,
April 8th, 1887.

44. The *Sulabh Samachar and Kushdaha*, of the 8th April, complains that there are no durwans at the level-crossing gate at the Goburdanga Railway station. Accidents are consequently of daily occurrence at that station. The authorities ought to look to the matter.

45. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 9th April, complains of the daily increasing oppression of the khalasees serving in the Eastern Bengal Railway State Railway's steamer plying between Goalundo and Narayanganj, and instances the case of a gentleman recently insulted by these men. The authorities should look to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1887

46. The *Bangabasi*, of the 9th April, considers it certain that railways will be extended in India because railways will benefit English merchants. But an extended railway system will require a very large expenditure of money, and will also involve some risk. English merchants desire the Indian Government to borrow money from British capitalists for the construction of railways, because such a course will be doubly profitable to them. They will receive interest on the moneys they will lend, whilst more railways will facilitate the sale of their merchandise. There is a plethora of capital in England, whilst there is no field for its employment there. Enough money may be had for the purpose by paying a trifling interest, and yet British merchants are not prepared to construct railways in India at their own risk. This is because they receive an unduly indulgent treatment from the Indian Government. The Indian Government takes all the risks, gives lands, and guarantees interest. Thus the advantages offered to English merchants are too many. If these facilities had not been given to them by Government, would English merchants have refused to construct railways at their own risk and with their own money? And it is for this reason that English merchants try to induce Government to construct more railways. They induce Government to do so by representing to it that extension of railways has increased Indian trade by $57\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If so, why do they not construct railways at their own risk and with their own money? The Government has been also told that if money is borrowed in England for the purpose of constructing railways in India, the loss which it now suffers on account of exchange will be made up by the rise which will take place in the price of silver. But what will really happen if 40 crores are borrowed in England for making railways in India, is that double the amount now lost in exchange will have to be paid every year. The statement that the price of silver will rise if money is borrowed in England is simply ridiculous. All the arguments used by English merchants in this matter of the extension of railways are meaningless, and are prompted by self-interest. It is for their own benefit that English merchants sell English goods in India and want railways in all parts of the country. Extended railways will benefit England and English merchants far more than it will benefit India and Indians; and if it is considered that these English goods, for the sale of which railways are required by English merchants in this country, are only glassware or hardware or dolls for children, or wines or perfumery or other such perfectly useless or extremely obnoxious things, in return for which England is taking away from India wheat and rice and other absolute necessities of life, the construction and extension of railways in this country will seem to be a matter in which India is not at all interested.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

(h)—General.

47. The *Sansodhini*, of the 1st April, has learnt that Baboo Prabhat Chandra has been asked to enquire into the conduct of Mr. Higgins, the tea-planter. It would have been better if the inquiry had been entrusted to either Baboo Chandra Sikhar or Baboo Govinda.

SANSODHINI,
April 1st, 1887.

BHARATBASI,
April 2nd, 1887.

48. The *Bhāratbāsi*, of the 2nd April, says that Sir Rivers Thompson's five years' rule has proved him to

Sir Rivers Thompson.

be avaricious, unfriendly to natives, friendly to Englishmen, a seeker of the interest of his kith and kin, weak-minded, and altogether unfit for his high position. He was avaricious because, although he felt sick, he did not take leave, and drew the handsome salary of a lakh of rupees a year without attending to his duties, and his Secretaries performed the work which he should have himself performed. Had he possessed any sense of honour or duty, he would not have been able to do so for a single day. He proved himself a mean-minded and needy man in many ways, and notably by withholding evening and garden parties at Belvedere from natives. That he was unfriendly was proved by his espousal of the cause of the non-official Anglo-Indian community during the Ilbert Bill agitation. During his administration no native was appointed to high posts, and natives holding high posts were degraded to lower posts; in other words, he never tried to promote the interests of natives. Mahomedans alone derived some little benefit from him. His partiality for his own countrymen was shown in many instances. For similar offences Azim Chowdhury of Pubna was severely punished, and Mr. Savi, the indigo-planter of Nuddea, passed unpunished. Mr. Savi had entertained Sir Rivers sumptuously, and Azim had not given him anything in the shape of a present. Weakness was a prominent trait of Sir Rivers' character. It was to be found in all his actions, and in a special degree in his quarrel with the High Court and with the Calcutta Municipality. He was thoroughly unfit for the Lieutenant-Governorship. It was he who helped to kindle the fire of race-feeling between Natives and Europeans. He did not mix with natives. For the antipathy which now exists between the rulers and the ruled, for the distinction which is now markedly visible between Hindus and Mahomedans, and for the revival of ill-feeling between Natives and Europeans in general he is chiefly responsible. He abolished two colleges in Bengal. He did not contribute a single pice to the funds of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. He practically rejected the application which was made to his Government for a grant-in-aid to the Calcutta Public Library. He did not pay a single pice to Dr. Sircar's Science Association, although he was its President, and he never visited that institution except on one occasion in company with Lord Ripon. At the very moment of his departure he tried to interfere with the religious practices of the people by making an attempt to take over the management of the temple of Juggernath. Non-official Europeans did not convene a public meeting in order to present him with a farewell address, and they did not even go to Belvedere for the purpose. The native gentlemen who signed the farewell address were, in some form or other, personally indebted to Sir Rivers, as the following statement will show:—

1. Maharaja Norendra Krishna's son was made a Statutory Civilian by Sir Rivers.
2. Baboo Hem Chandra Kur has been granted an extension of service for one year by Sir Rivers, which means Rs. 10,000.
3. Roy Jadu Nath Mullick Bahadoor got a Munsifship for his son-in-law, and also his own "title" from Sir Rivers.
4. Baboo Bejoy Krishna Mukerjee is a zemindar discarded by the British Indian Association. He is trying every means to please Englishmen in order to become a Rajah.
- 5 and 6. The Hon'ble Syed Hossain and the Hon'ble Abdul Jubber were in many ways indebted to Sir Rivers. Syed Hossain got the Presidency Magistrateship, and Abdul Jubber was

twice appointed to the Legislative Council, and his son was made a Deputy Magistrate without passing an examination.

7. Nawab Bahadoor Abdul Luteef Khan owes his special pension to the exertions of Sir Rivers, and his son Abdul Sobhan was made a Deputy Magistrate by Sir Rivers.

8 and 9. Prince Ferokshah and Amir Ali signed the farewell address on behalf of the Mahomedan community. May Sir Rivers pass his remaining years in health and peace! But, for heaven's sake, let him not seek any more to promote the welfare of India!

49. The same paper remarks that the Ghee legislation has not succeeded in checking the adulteration of that commodity, and has only served to raise

BHARATBASI.
April 2nd, 1887.

The sale of adulterated ghee.
its price.

50. The same paper regrets that the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission has failed to excite, in a sufficient degree, the interest of the native community; but the enquiries of the Sub-Committee will be far more important and extensive than those of the Public Service Commission itself. It may be easier to secure admission into the various departments of the Public Service than into the Civil Service itself.

BHARATBASI.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission.

51. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 4th April, says that no permanent memorial of the Jubilee has as yet been established in this country. But a permanent memorial will have been set up if, on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee in England, Government reconstitutes the Legislative Councils on a representative basis. A measure of that kind will not only please the educated section of the native community, but secure the full approbation of the entire population. The Viceroy should look to the matter.

CHÁRUVARTÁ,
April 4th, 1887.

A permanent memorial of the Jubilee.

52. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 5th April, makes the following observations on British rule in India:—In

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 5th, 1887.

British rule in India.

India the policy of Government is chiefly dictated by those selfish and avaricious Englishmen who come out to the country with the sole object of making money. Absorbed in schemes of self-aggrandisement, these men care very little for the interests of the country. It would have been better for the people of India if all administrative powers had been vested in one person, that person being either the Queen or her representative. In that case, people would have been, after paying her or him a fixed revenue, left in the undisturbed possession and enjoyment of their incomes. It would at any rate have been easier to satisfy the greed of one man than it can be to satisfy the greed of the innumerable body of Englishmen who now infest the country. Again, personal considerations would have kept that ruler properly alive to the duty he or she owed to his or her subjects. In England, the people are the real rulers of the country, and those who come out to this country are their friends and countrymen. Thus the English people feel naturally inclined to give a favourable hearing to the representations of their countrymen in India: and thus India is placed in the predicament of a country with innumerable rulers. It is therefore no matter for wonder that the weight of the burden she bears should be in proportion to the number of the Anglo-Indian fortune-seekers who govern her. The Viceroy and the Ministers of England are the nominal rulers of India. They are devoid of real political power. If this were not so, Lord Northbrook would not have had to resign his Viceroyalty, and Lord Ripon would not have had to sign the Concordat. The English constitution possesses peculiar features,

in consequence of which the Ministers in England and the Viceroy in India are subjected to various influences, some of which may be wielded against them by Anglo-Indian fortune-hunters in India; and that is why the views of Anglo-Indians on public questions cannot be safely disregarded. So long as the British constitution retains these peculiarities, so long the people of India will be compelled to live on half rations and to die in times of famine as miserably as birds and beasts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.
April 5th, 1887.

53. Referring to the proposal of the Punjab Government to create The Jubilee Scholarship in the sixty Jubilee scholarships for Mahomedans Punjab. only, the same paper says that, as the fund out of which the scholarships will be created is a public fund, all classes of people have an equal right to the scholarships. In the eye of Government all classes of people should stand on an equal footing.

SAHACHAR.
April 6th, 1887.

54. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th April, says that Sir Steuart Bayley has seen Messrs Halliday, Grant, Beadon, Grey, Campbell, Temple, Eden, and Thompson succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. He has had ample opportunities of forming an estimate of the ability or incapacity of his predecessors. He has learnt from Sir John Peter Grant what good government means, and from Sir Rivers Thompson what maladministration is. He has also learnt from Sir John Peter Grant how a ruler can acquire popularity by possessing impartiality and firmness of character. That mere firmness of character in a ruler without impartiality fails to make his administration successful, and that impartiality and firmness of character, if combined with rashness in a ruler, are of little avail in rescuing him from unpopularity, are facts which Sir Steuart has learnt from Sir Ashley Eden and Sir George Campbell, respectively. Sir William Grey should be for him an example of what devotion to the welfare of a people is. Sir Richard Temple has shown how the failings of a popular ruler may be passed by. With so much and such varied experience in his possession, Sir Steuart may well be expected to be a good ruler. But Sir Steuart must be pitied for ill-luck if these teachings of former administrators fail to lead him along the right path. Sir Steuart should bear in mind that in all contests between the people of Bengal and their rulers, the victory is sure to be on the side of the former. A ruler who sets his face against the interests of the people, is therefore likely to do more harm to himself than to anybody else. The gates of both Heaven and Hell are open before Sir Steuart, and it remains to be seen whether he will enter the gates of Heaven or the gates of Hell.

SAHACHAR.

55. The same paper says that, on most questions relating to the financial policy of the Government of India, Anglo-Indians and natives are at one. Natives were joined by Anglo-Indians in their opposition to the repeal of the import and salt duties and the imposition of the income-tax. The undue interference of the Imperial Government with the revenues of the Provincial Governments is also displeasing to both natives and Anglo-Indians. It is therefore clear that the Imperial Government will soon be under the necessity of changing its financial policy. The sooner that change is made the better. Waste of public money will not cease until Government is compelled to give a favourable hearing to the counsels of its subjects.

SAHACHAR.

56. The same paper, referring to the application of the Mahomedan community asking Government to observe general holidays on the occasion of Mahomedan festivals, says that the undue favour shown by Government to Mahomedans has had the effect of making

The Mahomedan community and the Government.

them unreasonable in their demands. If Government can meet the demand of the Mahomedans without interfering with Hindu and Christian holidays, let it do so. But as that will involve an increase of the total number of holidays, Anglo-Indian merchants and shop-keepers will probably object to it, and so Mahomedans should drop their proposal which seems to proceed, after all, from a spirit of petty jealousy and rivalry.

57. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 6th April, referring to the title of Mahamahopadhyas conferred by Government on distinguished pundits, says that

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
April 6th, 1887.

The title of Mahamahopadhyas. such bestowal of titles on pundits by Government will take away the prestige of the learned societies of Benares and Nuddea, which alone have hitherto exercised the right of conferring titles on Sanskrit scholars. It is also doubtful if Government will always be able to select the right men for its titles. The Government Resolution, assigning seats to Mahamahopadhyas in Durbars next to the titular Rajahs will also have the effect of lowering the pundits in the estimation of the public. A representation asking Government to give Mahamahopadhyas precedence in Durbars over titular Rajahs should be made, and such a representation would be likely to be successful.

58. The same paper says that, with the approach of the summer season, scarcity of water is being felt in the villages of the Rajshahye Division. The District Board of Rajshahye has as yet done

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

Scarcity of water and the District Board of Rajshahye.

nothing important or useful. Sanitary matters and education have as yet received no attention from it. The Local Boards might easily provide against scarcity of water by setting aside every year a portion of their revenue for the purpose of excavating tanks. The District Board of Jessore has already taken the initiative in this matter.

59. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 7th April, says that the number of independent witnesses examined by the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission is very small. In taking the evidence

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
April 7th, 1887.

The Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission.

of witnesses, the Sub-Committee has not followed the plan of the main Commission. The Committee should collect information as patiently as possible, and should not complain of want of time. The evidence of Europeans about the fitness of natives to be employed in certain Government departments has proceeded from interested motives. The native officers who have given evidence have also failed from fear to make a full exposure of injustice and irregularity. Under these circumstances it has become necessary to invite independent native gentlemen, who would be able to give evidence in a fearless and unbiassed style, and it is only by so doing that the evils existing in every department will be brought to light. Questions concerning each department should be framed and freely circulated in order to enable people to prepare themselves for giving evidence before the Committee.

60. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 7th April, says that it is not yet known what sort of a ruler Sir Steuart Bayley will make. But if rumour is to be

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 7th, 1887.

Sir Steuart Bayley.

believed, Mahomedans generally, and the Mahomedans of Behar in particular, are likely to be favoured recipients of Sir Steuart's gifts. Sir Steuart has more or less experience of all kinds of administrative work. He has acquired a reputation in every capacity in which he has worked. His possible failure as the ruler of Bengal will therefore be due either to the ill-luck of Bengalis, or to some evil influences inseparable from the Belvedere Palace.

SURABHI & PATAKA.
April 7th, 1887.

61. According to the same paper, the M. A.'s turned out by the Indian Universities may be allowed to teach all subjects except English Literature, provided the Universities keep to their present standards in the different branches of study. Indian graduates are better men than the teachers who are imported now-a-days from England. The Commission will do well to accept the recommendation of Mr. Tawney and others to convert the Presidency College of Calcutta into a model College under the direction of the ablest professors from England, and to establish in connection with it a boarding-house for students. But no mofussil College should be abolished in order to provide the cost of maintaining the new College.

The Public Service Commission and the Education Department.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

62. The same paper says that the Budget gives assurances to the people of this country to the effect that, when peace is established in Burmah, the surplus

The Budget.

revenues of that country will be spent for the benefit of India. Now this assurance is of no value, seeing that, even if peace is established in that country, the requirements of a civilised system of administration will absorb all its resources. In 1885-86 expenditure exceeded income. According to the Finance Minister this increased expenditure had to be made in the interests of India. Yes, the Afghan war, and the war in Burmah, were all measures deliberately undertaken for the good of India. In 1886-87 the accounts show a surplus. But this surplus is only an apparent surplus, not real. It has been arrived at by the breaking up of the Famine Fund, which has now disappeared. Fifty lakhs have been spent on the construction of new railways, and 75 lakhs on the payment of the public debt. Now what this payment of debt means, when new debts have to be incurred immediately afterwards, cannot be easily made out by the half-educated editors of Bengali newspapers. Nothing need be said about the construction of railways with borrowed money. The railways benefit English merchants, so their construction cannot be put off.

SAMAYA.
April 8th, 1887.

63. The *Samaya*, of the 8th April, says that the new budget has brought the administrative weakness of the Indian Government into clearer light. The

The Budget.

future of the country is enveloped in darkness. Under such circumstances, it behoves a wise Government to take counsel of its subjects; but the ubiquitous English Government can hardly condescend to take such a course as that. It is to be hoped, however, that Lord Dufferin will in future submit the budget to his Council. The new budget is by no means satisfactory. The breaking up of the Famine Fund is unjustifiable. The conditions of the new Provincial contract will tell injuriously on the Provincial Administrations, and so the general revenue of the empire will decrease. Notwithstanding the various expedients which have been devised to replenish the treasury, the budget is able to show only a very trifling surplus—a surplus which is much smaller than the surplus revenue of an ordinary zemindar. Considering how expenditure has been increasing for the last three years, the future insolvency of the empire is not a very improbable contingency. But notwithstanding this financial embarrassment, the Government has not ceased to increase its Army expenditure. In view of this state of things, it behoves every Provincial Government to employ native agency in the administration as largely as possible. Government will raise a loan of $5\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees for Public Works purposes; and the Council of Regency at Gwalior has already placed three crores and a half at its disposal out of the hoarded treasures of the late Maharajah. Was that Council of Regency justified in so doing?

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
April 8th, 1887.

64. The *Education Gazette*, of the 8th April, says that a ruler of six and a half crores of people must require more than ordinary intellectual power,

Sir Steuart Bayley.

insight, judgment and moral firmness, in order to be able to satisfy them and to make them happy. Sir Steuart Bayley's high descent, inherited excellence of character, extraordinary aptitude for work and uprightness are all qualifications of a superior order for the exalted office he has accepted, and justify sanguine expectations of a successful administration.

65. The *Pratikár*, of the 8th April, in discussing the budget, says that the country will not fare well unless its military expenditure, the large salaries which

The Budget.

are given to European officials, and the amounts spent in providing luxury for the Governors, are reduced.

66. The *Dhumketu*, of the 8th April, (a new paper) writes as follows regarding educated Bengalis and the vernacular press :—It is true that there are amongst edu-

The educated Bengali.

cated Bengalis men who are not favourably disposed towards the British Government; but it would be both wrong and unjust to say that educated Bengalis are, as a class, discontented and disloyal. That the educated Bengali seeks for Government employment is simply because there is practically no other career open to him in which he can realise any part of the high aspirations with which his new education has inspired him. But it is not true that the educated Bengali feels disaffected towards the British Government if he fails to obtain a Government employment. The reason why he blames Government now and then is not because the administration is not entrusted entirely to his own countrymen, but because his just claims are often ignored in order to make room for comparatively incompetent men. There are some native newspapers which try to widen the existing breach between Natives and Europeans in this country. They may not do so on purpose, but the rabid and intemperate style in which they usually write on subjects which, when improperly handled, are calculated to excite race-feeling, has the effect of widening the breach in question. If they had been wise they would have known that a moderate treatment of public questions was of more use and efficacy in furthering their cause than the language of unmeasured license in which they delight to indulge. But Government should be careful to make a distinction between this small section of the native press and the educated community in general. Instances, on the other hand, are not also rare of Englishmen indulging in language equally intemperate and injudicious towards the native community. Both sides are equally guilty; but it is the unfortunate Bengali alone who is charged with disloyalty. Considering the relation of conqueror and conquered which exists between natives and Englishmen in this country, it is natural that there should be some amount of ill-feeling between them: and the only wonder is that the educated Bengali's ill-feeling towards Englishmen is not stronger or fiercer than it is. By long contact with Englishmen the educated Bengali has learnt to prize independence. His English education would have been of little effect if it had not given rise to feelings of independence and patriotism in his breast. He gratefully acknowledges the services which Englishmen have rendered to his country, and he will be glad if he is allowed a voice in the administration of his own country, and so on. He entertains as yet no foolish hopes of enjoying political independence. He prays earnestly and sincerely for the stability of British rule in India. He is no doubt sorry for the loss of his country's independence and for his condition of political subjection, and he sheds tears of grief on that account. Let Government, calculating upon his firm and unshaken loyalty, take no notice of those tears. He is miserable, and weep he must. But Government need not fret and foam because he weeps. Let Government accept this honest and truthful assurance that the educated Bengali thanks his stars that he is not placed under the rule of an insolent and barbarous people.

PRATIKAR.
April. 8th, 1887.

DHUMAKETU,
April 8th, 1887.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1887.

67. The *Sanjivani*, of the 9th April, referring to the arguments made use of by Sir Rivers Thompson in declining to increase the salaries of court amla according to the recommendations of the Amla Commission, says that the same arguments may be made use of to show the necessity of cutting down the salaries of civilians. Men possessing as much ability as the present members of the Civil Service may now be had on smaller salaries.

SANJIVANI.

68. The same paper, referring to the establishment of outstills in the Hooghly district by order of Sir Rivers Thompson, says that it is to be hoped that Sir Steuart Bayley will earn the blessings of the people by attending to their representations in this matter. He should wipe off the stain which rests on Sir Rivers Thompson's administration.

SANJIVANI.

69. The same paper gives a hearty and respectful reception to Sir Steuart Bayley as the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. His Honour has on more than one occasion given proofs of his having inherited the great qualities which won for his father and brother in this country the esteem and approbation of the people of this country. The people naturally expect much from the man whose father and brother laid India under many obligations. May God grant Sir Steuart the will to do good to the seven crores of people confided to his care, and to earn their love and esteem. May it also be given to the editor of this paper to bid a loving and tender farewell to Sir Steuart at the close of his administration.

SANJIVANI.

70. A correspondent of the same paper, who has personal experience of coolie oppression in Assam, says that, so long as the judicial authorities in that province are unwilling to enforce the provisions of the law, so long no improvement of the coolie law will have any beneficial effect on the condition of the coolies. The writer gives some instances of what he calls injustice and high-handedness on the part of judicial officers in Assam, and concludes by saying that courts of law should be first reformed before any reformation of the law can be expected to be of any use. In Assam many judicial officers are not ashamed to take presents publicly from suitors. No gift, however trifling, is unacceptable to them.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

71. The *Bangabasi*, of the 9th April, says that Government has not yet been able to prove any mismanagement in connection with the temple of Juggernath; but the *Daily News* has at last pointed out one form of mismanagement, and that is that there are no arrangements for the supply of pure drinking water to the pilgrims. If this be the only reason for the interference of Government in the affairs of the temple, the suit now pending in the Judge's Court at Cuttack should be at once withdrawn.

BANGABASI.

72. The same paper says that the apprehensions of famine in the Punjab are daily increasing. The official reports on the prospects of the crops in that province are of an alarming nature. Government should adopt timely measures.

BANGABASI.

73. The same paper, referring to the letter addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Public Service Commission, threatening the withdrawal of English capital from India, observes that there is no other field except India for the investment of English capital. English manufacturers have now to compete with continental manufacturers on disadvantageous terms. Every country in Europe now prefers to use her own manufacturers, and British competition is shut out by the imposition of heavy import duties. As colonization and agricultural operations

do not adequately meet the requirements of her vastly increasing population, England has now to depend mainly on manufacturing industry for her subsistence. But there can be no manufacturing industry without markets for the sale of manufactured articles. But England has now no market for her goods in Europe, America, and the colonies; and she has therefore to depend mainly upon India and the neighbouring countries for the disposal of her manufactures. It is therefore that England can no longer do without extending her trade in India, and that is the whole meaning of the investment of English capital in India, of the cultivation of tea and indigo by English planters, and of the extension of railways in India; and yet Anglo-Indian merchants do not cease to vaunt and to hold out the silly threat that they will take all their capital away from this country. Well, let them once for all make that experiment. Let them take away all their money from India, and see who suffers most in consequence thereof—themselves or the people of this country. They are fools to threaten Government in this way.

74. The Pakuria correspondent of the same paper says that the Singra post office being situated at a distance of seven miles from that place, great inconvenience is caused to the people of Pakuria. The village Pakuria is situated on the mail line between Singra and Nandigram. The teacher of the local school is willing to discharge the duties of a postmaster. But the Postal authorities have taken no action on the petition which has been presented to them on the subject.

75. The Krishnagore correspondent of the same paper says that the want of a post office is greatly felt at that place. Krishnagore is an important village, in the Hooghly district, and it is believed that a post office in that village will be a paying concern.

76. The *Dainik*, of the 10th April, says that nothing has yet been communicated to the public about Sir Steuart Bayley's visit to Darjeeling. But Sir Steuart will do well to come to an early determination in this matter, even though it may require him to undergo a little self-sacrifice.

77. Referring to the Amla Commission, the same paper says that, considering how the Supreme Government has bound the Provincial Government hand and foot in the matter of expenditure, the Bengal Government has no other means of improving the status of the amla except by decreasing their number.

78. The same paper, referring to the zeal which Mr. Badsha is displaying in his new office of Postmaster-General of the North-Western Province, says that none but natives could perform postal work so well as Mr. Badsha is doing, and that every province should, therefore, have a native Postmaster-General.

79. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 11th April, is glad to see Sir Steuart Bayley seated on the throne of Bengal. He is the worthy son of a worthy father. Sir Steuart possesses in the fullest measure all the qualities which make a good ruler. It is hoped that during his administration people will enjoy happiness and prosperity, which were sadly wanting under Sir Rivers Thompson's rule.

80. The *Srimanta Sadágar*, of the 11th April, says that the Government will not wholly abandon its annexation policy, and it will therefore never acquire financial solvency, even if its income become 100 crores a year. The figures in the

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

BANGABASI.

DAINIK,
April 10th, 1887.

DAINIK.

DAINIK.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA
April 11th, 1887.

SRIMANTA SADAGAR
April 11th, 1887.

budget are given in sterling. The real value of a pound is Rs. 10; but it will include exchange. So the Government's income of 78 crores of rupees means 117 crores. So India, with a revenue of 117 crores, is in debt! Who is to look to such monstrosities as this?

DACCA PRAKASH,
April 10th, 1887.

81. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 10th April, in discussing the last budget, says that the financial policy of the Indian Government is almost solely respon-

sible for its unpopularity. The continual increase which is observed in the expenditure of the empire is due to the perverse foreign policy of the Government. The advance of Russia is to be checked, the Amir is to be kept content, and Burmah is to be robbed of her independence. These are the ends for which the expenditure of the empire is increasing. The last financial year, though it had its usual quota of useless expenditure, closed with a comparatively small amount of public debt, because the Famine Fund was included in the ordinary revenue. Sixty-four lakhs of rupees will be taken from the Provincial funds. The result will be that education and public works in Bengal will suffer.

DACCA PRAKASH.

82. The same paper is glad that the last Dacca Durbar was free from many of the blemishes which attached to the Durbar at which Sir Nawab Abdul Gunny

was invested with the title of K.C.S.I.

DAINIK,
April 11th, 1887.

83. The *Dainik*, of the 11th April, approves of the proposal of the Amlah Commission to separate the Judicial from the Executive functions. Civilians

should be appointed to either the Judicial or the Executive service according to their fitness for the one class of duties or the other. Those who are unfit for both the classes of duties should be dismissed. The present practice of pensioning dismissed civilians is not a good one. At present civilians are required, when they attain the rank of Joint-Magistrates, to choose between the Judicial and the Executive branch. But they could in propriety be called upon to make this choice at an earlier stage of the service. Anyhow, it is not proper to vest the Executive and Judicial functions in the same person.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
April 11th, 1887.

84. The *Navavibhakar Sadhārānī*, of the 11th April, says that Sir Steuart Bayley and his love for Englishmen. Sir Steuart Bayley is undoubtedly a fit man for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.

Still it will mean no reflection upon him if his ability to fully satisfy Bengalis be questioned. Love for his countrymen is a very noble and conspicuous trait in the English character, but it is precisely this trait in his character that leads an English ruler in this country to commit injustice and serious administrative mistakes. As Englishmen are blind to the faults of their countrymen, or see those faults very imperfectly, it behoves natives to point out those faults of Englishmen to the English Government, and thus to endeavour to cure it of its partiality for Englishmen. Like other Englishmen, Sir Steuart Bayley is also a lover of his countrymen. It becomes, therefore, the duty of natives to see that he does not become partial towards his countrymen like his predecessor, Sir Rivers Thompson. It is therefore pertinent to refer to what Sir Steuart Bayley said in the Viceregal Council in the course of the debate on the Ilbert Bill. He said:—"Now, there are two aspects from which the Bill is assailed. One is that native gentlemen, no matter what their qualification, must be taught to remember that they are of a subject-race, and as such unfit to try any member of the dominant race. On this agreement (argument?) I am unwilling to dwell. * * * I have absolutely no sympathy with it, and the frequent recourse to such an agreement (argument?) is not creditable to our national character. But there is another aspect to the

case of the opposition which, I think, deserves most attentive consideration, and this is the real danger in which the isolated European, living in the mofussil, runs from having false cases trumped up against him. It is right that I should state publicly that this danger is a very real and very serious one; for probably no member of this Council has had the same experience as I have of the lives led by planters of the mofussil. My own experience has given me a strong feeling on this matter, and any one who knows the extreme bitterness with which disputes about land are fought out in the mofussil, and the unscrupulous methods to which recourse is had in conducting these disputes before the court,—methods to which a planter cannot have recourse,—will understand how precarious his position may become, and how essential to him it is that the law should be well and wisely administered." This implies three things. The first is that planters do not resort to such unfair means as are employed by natives in conducting law suits. The second is that Native Judges are less skilful in unravelling false cases than English Judges. The third is that, even if cases are found to be false, natives will be largely acquitted by Native Judges. As regards the first point, Sir Steuart Bayley may be told that cases are conducted on the side of the planters by their *native* servants. As regards the second point, there can be no question that Native Judges are better able to detect false cases than English Judges. As to the third point, it is well known that Native Judges try English cases very cautiously and with a scrupulous regard for the consequences of mis-trial, and that Native Judges have never been found to have done injustice to Englishmen in civil suits. The passage quoted from Sir Steuart's speech thus proves him to have been at that time possessed of incorrect and harmful ideas about natives and Englishmen in this country. He is therefore requested to change those ideas if he still holds them. He should remember that his love for his countrymen, which led him to form an exaggerated idea of the helplessness of their situation in the mofussil, may degenerate into undue partiality and render his administration as unsuccessful as that of Sir Rivers Thompson's has been.

85. The *Dainik*, of the 12th April, says that Messrs. Beames and Grimley are for extending the powers of Collectors in the matter of expenditure; but it will be very unwise on the part of Government to give effect to their recommendation. But if this is done, the accounts which Collectors will be required to furnish should be strictly scrutinised. It will be, however, extremely impolitic to enlarge the powers of the Civilians when the whole country is thundering against their abuse of those powers.

DAINIK,
April 12th, 1887.

86. The Cuttack correspondent of the same paper says that, if the site which has been selected in the town of Cuttack for making a Park in commemoration of the Jubilee be appropriated for that purpose, many respectable men will have to vacate their dwellings, and many poor people will be rendered houseless. If the authorities act with indiscretion in this matter, the Jubilee will be long remembered in Cuttack with painful feelings.

DAINIK.

87. The *Gramvâsi*, of the 13th April, after according a most loyal and hearty greeting to Sir Steuart Bayley as the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and exhorting him not to walk in the footsteps of his predecessor, says that he will be kind enough to grant the prayer of the people of Uluberia protesting against the establishment of outstills in their sub-division. The outstills recently established in that sub-division by Sir Rivers Thompson's order have already increased drunkenness among the lower orders of the people. They have also been established exactly at

GRAMVÂSI,
April 13th, 1887.

Sir Steuart Bayley and the outstills
in Uluberia.

those places where they should not have been established under the Government rules, namely, in the vicinity of schools, hauts, &c. The selection of such sites for these outstills is no doubt due to the anxiety of the Board of Revenue to increase the excise revenue.

GRAMVASI,
April 13th, 1887.

88. The same paper is sorry to hear that the present Postmaster of Uluberia will be transferred. The Postmaster is an able and dutiful officer.

GRAMVASI.

89. The same paper complains of the oppression of poor people by chowkidars at the embankment of the Damodar by the seizure of cattle led across the embankment.

Chowkidars at the embankment of the Damodar.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
April 7th, 1887.

90. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 7th April, says that the Calcutta Municipality, taking advantage of the new Municipal Bill, is endeavouring to increase the rate of the license-tax. It is almost superfluous to say that any such increase will be attended with great hardship to the people.

The new Municipal Bill.

SANJIVANI,
April 9th, 1887.

91. Referring to the question of letting the Native Chamber of Commerce nominate a member for the Calcutta Port Commissionership, the *Sanjivani* of the 9th April, says that Mr. Macaulay has said that the Native Chamber, if it can prove its usefulness, will get this right at some future time. Mr. Macaulay has also changed the clause referring to the appointment of Commissioners as representatives of native merchants, namely "two Commissioners as representatives of native merchants" into "at least two native Commissioners as representatives of native merchants." This alteration would not have been made, if a man like Baboo Ananda Mohun Bose had not been in the Council.

The Calcutta Port Improvement Act.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

DAINIK,
April 10th, 1887.

92. The *Dainik*, of the 10th April, says that it is most unjust that Cashmere, which had no Resident attached to it, should have a Resident forced upon it all on a sudden, and that the Chief of that State should pay all the expenses of maintaining that Resident. The Resident is there in the interests of the British Government, and yet the State of Cashmere is paying his expenses! Such injustice and anomaly will not be found to exist anywhere except in British India.

Cashmere.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

CHARUVARTA,
April 4th, 1887.

93. The Jamurki correspondent of the *Cháruvartá*, of the 4th April, complains that the people of that place have to suffer from destructive fires on account of scarcity of water.

Fire at Jamurki in Mymensingh.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 5th, 1887.

94. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 5th April, says that an outlet of the Damodar, recently formed near the village Jankuli, by allowing the yearly floods of the river to escape into the surrounding villages, is doing immense injury to the crops. The representations of the ryots have hitherto failed to make any impression on the Government. In view of the approaching rainy season, Sir Steuart Bayley is requested to direct his attention to the matter.

An outlet of the river Damodar near Jankuli.

SAMAYA,
April 8th, 1887.

A fire at Dinagepore.
Dinagepore.

95. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 8th April, reports a serious fire at

96. The Siusha correspondent of the *Bangabási*, of the 9th April, reports the ravages of tigers in the locality. The efforts of the police and of the *shikaries* to kill the animals have been ineffectual.

Tigers at Siusha in Gya.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

97. The Bikrampore correspondent of the same paper reports a fire which has burnt down Tantragram, and another which has destroyed the Singpara bazar. Cholera is still raging in places to the east of it.

Fires in Bikrampore in Dacca.

BANGABASI.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

98. The *Silchar*, of the 4th April, says that coolies on their arrival at the depôts are found to possess thin and famished appearances, and are not strong enough to be able to walk. But a few months' residence in the tea-gardens works a complete change in their physique. But the *Sanjivani* does not, in the face of these facts, cease to draw over-coloured pictures of coolie wretchedness. The *Sanjivani's* perception of things seems to be of an intuitive kind.

The *Sanjivani* and coolies in tea-gardens.

SILCHAR,
April 4th, 1887.

99. The *Sahachar*, of the 6th April, says that the Political Agent Sir Lepel Griffin, is for abolishing the Hindoo custom of early marriage by means of legislation. To argue that early marriage may be abolished by law, because suttee has been similarly abolished, is nonsense. The Englishman no doubt considers his own system of marriage, based on the mutual agreement of parties, to be of the very best. But to Hindoos that system appears mischievous. All true well-wishers of their country, and all hot-headed English officials, should think twice before they accept Sir Lepel's proposal to abolish early marriage by legislative enactment.

Early marriage.

SAHACHAR,
April 6th, 1887.

100. The *Samaya*, of the 8th April, says that an Association, composed of the editors of the native press, should be formed with the view of discussing all such questions as may have a bearing upon the general condition of the people of this country. The Association should hold its meetings somewhere near Calcutta, and send representatives into the interior to collect information regarding the real condition of the people. These representatives will submit their reports before the Association, which again in due course will submit reports to Government, and discuss public questions in the newspapers in the light of the information thus collected instead of dealing with imperfect and unreliable data as at present. The Association will not require much help from Government if it can work harmoniously. The sympathies of the zemindars and other influential people will be on its side. That it is a paramount duty of the editors of Bengali newspapers to do something of this kind in the interest of the people whom they profess to represent cannot be questioned. They cannot be true to their representative character so long as they do not acquaint themselves fully and accurately with the condition and real wants of those they represent, and try to obtain for them just, palliative or beneficial measures from Government on the strength of evidence laboriously collected and carefully sifted.

Native newspapers and their duties towards the people and the Government.

SAMAYA,
April 8th, 1887.

101. The *Bangabási*, of the 9th April, says that it is no reason that Sir Steuart Bayley will turn out a good Governor because he had served with credit and distinction as a Magistrate or a Commissioner. It will be, however, very creditable to him if he can discharge the duties of his present office with distinction.

Sir Steuart Bayley.

BANGABASI,
April 9th, 1887.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.
April 11th 1887.

102. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 11th April, refers to the *Englishman's* proposal that native officials should have an organ of their own, and says that the reason why this proposal has been made is that Government officers will be naturally inclined to please Government, and that there being among them many flatterers of Government, a journal conducted by them will be able to throw discredit upon the statements and opinion of independent native newspapers. But the *Englishman* should bear in mind that the eyes of natives have been opened, and that not by delusive words, but only by strict justice, can English dominion be made permanent in India.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 16th April 1887.